

**LEGISLATIVE SERVICES AGENCY
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FISCAL IMPACT STATEMENT

LS 7366

BILL NUMBER: HB 1264

NOTE PREPARED: Jan 23, 2004

BILL AMENDED: Jan 22, 2004

SUBJECT: Interlock Ignition Devices.

FIRST AUTHOR: Rep. Dvorak

FIRST SPONSOR:

BILL STATUS: CR Adopted - 1st House

FUNDS AFFECTED: X GENERAL
X DEDICATED
FEDERAL

IMPACT: State & Local

Summary of Legislation: (Amended) This bill: (1) makes tampering with an ignition interlock device a Class B misdemeanor under certain circumstances; (2) requires a court, in granting probationary driving privileges to a DUI offender (except an offender with no prior conviction), to prohibit the person from operating a motor vehicle unless the vehicle is equipped with a functioning certified ignition interlock device; and (3) provides that a court may order installation of an ignition interlock device as an alternative to an administrative driver's license suspension.

Effective Date: July 1, 2004.

Explanation of State Expenditures:

Explanation of State Revenues: *Penalty Provision:* This bill increases the penalty for a person who knowingly or intentionally tampering with an ignition interlock device from a Class B infraction to a Class B misdemeanor. This bill potentially increases revenue to the Common School Fund, but could reduce revenue that is deposited in the state General Fund. Currently, the maximum judgment for a Class B infraction is \$1,000, which is deposited into the state General Fund, while the maximum fine for a Class B misdemeanor is \$1,000, which is deposited into the Common School Fund. Besides the issuance of fines, the sentencing court may assess a court fee if a guilty verdict is entered. The court fee for an infraction is \$70, while the court fee for a misdemeanor is \$120. The state receives 70% of the court fee that is assessed when a guilty verdict is entered and the fee is collected in a court of record and 55% if a case is filed in a city or town court.

Explanation of Local Expenditures: *Penalty Provision:* Local expenditures could increase if offenders are incarcerated in local jails instead of being only fined. A Class B misdemeanor is punishable by up to 180 days in jail. The average daily cost of housing an offender in jail is reported to be \$44. There is no term of imprisonment for an infraction.

Explanation of Local Revenues: *Penalty Provision:* Local governments could receive additional revenues from any court fees that are collected for cases that were infractions and are now misdemeanors. Twenty-seven percent of court fees that are collected are deposited in the county general fund when a guilty verdict is entered for a misdemeanor. Cities and towns maintaining a law enforcement agency that prosecutes at least 50% of its ordinance violations in a court of record may receive 3% of court fees. From city and town courts, the county general fund receives 20% of the court fee while the city or town general fund receives 25%.

State Agencies Affected: Department of Correction.

Local Agencies Affected: Trial courts; local law enforcement agencies.

Information Sources: Indiana Sheriffs' Association.

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